50. A method for inducing formation of new blood vessels in a mammal having chronic or acute ischemia, wherein the method comprises administering to the mammal an effective amount of a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) or a hematopoietic factor sufficient to form the new blood vessels in the mammal, and increasing endothelial progenitor cell (EPC) frequency by at least about 20% as determined by a standard EPC isolation assay, wherein the hematopoietic factor is a granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF), stem cell factor (SCF), stromal cell-derived factor (SDF-1), granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (G-CSF), monocyte-colony stimulating factor (M-CSF), angiopoietin-1, angiopoietin-2, fetal liver tyrosine kinase 3 (FLT-3) ligand, or an effective fragment thereof, and further wherein the method comprises increasing EPC differentiation by at least about 20% as determined by a standard EPC culture assay.

52. The method of claim 50, wherein the factor is GM-CSF, and amount of the GM-CSF administered to the mammal is sufficient to increase frequency of endothelial progenitor cells (EPC) in the mammal.

55. The method of claim 50, wherein the amount of factor administered to the mammal is sufficient to increase blood vessel length in the mammal.

57. The method of claim 53, wherein the amount of factor administered to the mammal is further sufficient to increase blood vessel diameter in the mammal.

59. The method of claim 50, wherein the amount of factor administered to the mammal is sufficient to increase EPC differentiation following tissue ischemia.

61. The method of claim 50, wherein the amount of administered factor is sufficient to increase neovascularization by at least about 5% as determined by a standard cornea micropocket assay.

62. The method of claim 50, wherein the amount of administered factor is sufficient to increase EPC incorporation into foci.

68. The method of claim 50, wherein the factor is co-administered with at least one angiogenic protein.

Please add the following new claims 80-81.

80. (New) The method of claim 50 further comprising isolating EPCs from the mammal and administering the EPCs to the mammal.

81. (New) A method for inducing formation of new blood vessels in a mammal having chronic or acute ischemia, wherein the method comprises administering to the mammal an effective amount of a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) or a hematopoietic factor sufficient to form the new blood vessels in the mammal, and increasing endothelial progenitor cell (EPC) frequency by at least about 20% as determined by a standard EPC isolation assay, isolating EPCs from the mammal and administering the EPCs to the mammal, wherein the hematopoietic factor is a granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF), stem cell factor (SCF), stromal cell-derived factor (SDF-1), granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (G-CSF), monocyte-colony stimulating factor (M-CSF), angiopoietin-1, angiopoietin-2, fetal liver tyrosine kinase 3 (FLT-3) ligand, basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), acidic fibroblast growth factor (aFGF); hepatocyte growth factor (HGF); or an effective fragment thereof, and further wherein the method comprises increasing EPC differentiation by at least about 20% as determined by a standard EPC culture assay.

REMARKS

Claims 51, 53, 54, 64, 69, and 71 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer of any subject matter. Claims 50, 52, 55, 57, 59, 61, 62, and 68 have been amended. Support for the amendments can be found throughout the instant application including the claims and Drawings as originally filed.